

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 14. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1816.

[Vol. 30.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY  
F. BRADFORD, JR.

Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or  
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

## Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have erected large and commodious

**Brick Warehouses & Cellars**  
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and debts collected and punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, transacted.

81st Cincinnati, February 19—

REAL AMERICAN

## IMPROVEMENTS.

The improved Chimney and Fire place, by Mr. John C. Brush, of Washington City, D. C. is complete to give an agreeable fire side. Your old fire places and chimneys which afflict the family with smoke, may be effectually corrected; new ones are constructed with superior advantages, the rooms ventilated with pure air, warm or cold, at pleasure, without opening doors or windows; likewise a great saving of fuel. Gentlemen wishing the improvement, may receive the necessary information by applying to the undersigned (at Mr. Weisiger's Inn) who is duly authorized to introduce and convey the right to others to construct them, which will be done on very liberal terms.

The Domestic Roving and Spinning

Machine.

This Machine is completely adapted to the use of the farmer and mechanic, to aid the household manufactory; with one of twelve spindles, one woman may perform the labor of six or eight on the common wheel. This country possessing the advantage of the raw materials at hand, the household manufactory may be carried on in peace or war, with as much benefit as any other mechanical, or agricultural business. The undersigned has received an assignment of the full and exclusive right from the patentee, to make use, and vend to others, the right of the said machine within the several states and territories of the United States, south and west of the Delaware river; the territorial right of any part which may be unsold, will be conveyed on very liberal terms, to any gentlemen who may be disposed to benefit themselves and their fellow citizens, by aiding the introduction of so valuable a labor saving machine—Mr. Thomas V. Loofbourrow, of Frankfort, Kentucky, will furnish machines complete to order, for patterns to make from in other countries, &c. A machine may be seen and the terms learnt, by applying to the undersigned at Mr. Weisiger's Inn, or to Mr. Loofbourrow, at the Steam Mill.

STEPHEN ANDRES, Assignee.

Frankfort, Feb 6, 1816.

## Kentucky Legislature,

JANUARY 31, 1814.

The joint committee appointed to examine Mr. Stephen Andres' Spinning Machine, in conformity to his memorial, proceeded to examine the same, and find it constructed for spinning wool and cotton, and more simplified than any machine heretofore offered for public use; possessing the advantage of the Spinning Billy and Jenny now in use—it may be used as a Billy for roving and spinning warp or filling, or as a Jenny for spinning warp from wool or cotton, which change can be made in a few minutes; the machine contains twelve spindles, and may be worked as a Billy by a common spinner with the aid of a boy or girl from eight to ten years old, and as a Jenny without any aid whatever. It possesses such advantages for saving labor and expediting the manufacture of domestic goods, that your committee recommends the same to the patronage of the good citizens of this commonwealth.

### CERTIFICATE.

This may certify, that I have had in operation for two seasons past, at my place in Bourbon county, Kentucky, one of the domestic Roving and Spinning Machines, introduced into Kentucky by Stephen Andres. On a machine of 12 spindles, well made and attended, one woman with the aid of a small person may perform the labor of five or six on the common wheel. I am fully satisfied of its utility, and that it possesses superior advantages for aiding the household manufactory to any machine now in use, that I have no hesitation in recommending the same to my fellow citizens.

JAMES GARRARD, JR.

Frankfort, Feb. 6, 1816.

9

### Stop the Runaway Preacher!

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Jessamine, Jessamine county, on Saturday, the 24th instant, a negro man named PETER R.—He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pretty dark complexion, a well built, handsome fellow, one of his fore teeth out.—His clothing consists of a dark brown broad cloth coat, pretty new, two gingham cravats; also, a dark coloured linsey coat, a grey great coat, and sundry articles of clothing—his hat probably of fur. Took with him a very old sorrel mare, of common size, with a blaze face; an old saddle, and new Indian blanket.—The above negro is a sensible, plausible fellow, and capable of forming a good story—can read and write very well, of course will produce his own vouchers in support of his freedom. Pretends to a great deal of piety, preaches occasionally, and expert in whatever he undertakes—it is believed he will make for the state of Ohio, as this is not his first attempt. Any person recommending or giving information of said fellow, shall be handsomely rewarded.

GEORGE TALBOT.

Jessamine County, K. February 28 10-51.

JOHN METCALF, j. p.

December 16, 1815.—A copy—attest,

JOHN C. WALKER, d. c. j. e.

Sheriff's Blanks,  
For Sale at this Office.

J. C. & M. D. Richardson,  
Have you received from New-York and Philadelphia a large and well chosen assortment of

### MERCHANDISE,

Purchased principally for Cash,

They are now opening in the white House, corner of Main and Mill Streets, which they will sell on as good terms as any other house in the Western country. They have on hand and will keep a constant supply of

Satinets, Cassinets, and Cottons—

Writing, Printing & Wrapping Paper,

Manufactured by the Lexington Manufacturing company.—Also an assortment of PITTSBURGH NAILS, which they will sell at wholesale, or by retail at the wholesale price.

They likewise wish to sell Produce, at a fair price, or a reduced price in Cash,

### A Valuable Farm,

Consisting of 2 or 300 acres, situated between the lower Bourbon and Cynthia roads, within nine miles from Lexington, with about 100 acres enclosed, with a Rope Walk, and other improvements too tedious to mention.

10-11 Lexington, March 1, 1816.

### LATEST

### IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE

20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE

20 Tiers,

50 Barrels and

100 Kegs,

80 Bags very Green COFFEE

20 Barrels ditto ditto

18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,

100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior quality

Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachey Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms by the package, at Philadelphia, New York & Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extremely low added—by application to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

December 25th, 1815 52

### BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savanna, Charleston and Pittsburgh,

For sale—apply as above.

James Garrison,

### WHOLESALE & RETAIL

### APOTHECARY and DRUGGIST,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and physicians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines;

Also, a large supply of

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of carriage expenses excepted, on the usual credit, viz.

Aloes Sact

Antimony

Aniseed

Borax refined

Bromstone

Burgundy Pitch

Cantharides

Cochineal

Cream Tartar

Cloves

Cinnamon

Mace

Nutmegs

12 dozen Caster Oil

Gum Camphor

Arabic

PATENT MEDICINES,

By the gross or dozen.

Anderson's Pills

Lee's N. L. B. Pills

Hooper's Pills

Bateman's Drops

British Oil

Turlington's Balsom

Itch Ointment

ANNATO

Allum

Red Wood

Log Wood

Fustic

Aquafortis

PAINTS, &c.

Spanish Brown

White Lead

Drop Lake

Cromic Yellow

Dutch Pink

Pat. Yellow

Linseed Oil

Sps Turpentine

Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil, suitable for machinery, which will be sold low—with a general assortment of Perfumes.

Lexington, Dec. 15th, 1815.

51-12m.

### Downing & Grant,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Balti-

more, and are now opening at their store on

Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-

streets) Lexington,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

### GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar,

Coffee,

Teas,

Chocolate,

Ginger,

Mace,

Mustard,

Alum,

Indigo,

Madder,

Copperas,

Brimstone,

WINE,

BRANDY,

Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty,

Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms,

&c. &c. All of which will sell very low for

Cash.

House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing done as usual.

They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lex-

ington. Nov. 25, 1815.

48-52

Thomas Dye Owings,

Has removed his

IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, opposite colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

IRON & CASTINGS, viz.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,

And Irons, &c.

Lexington, 8th Feb.

Storage & Commission Business.

SHULTZ & CHALEANT,

Be it leave to inform the Merchants of Ken-

tucky, that they have commenced the Storage

and Commission Business in Maysville, Ky.

where they will constantly attend to the re-

ceiving and forwarding all goods, wares, &c.

## Foreign News.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

We recently mentioned the failure of three houses at Liverpool and the expectation of others. It appears that exports of manufactures and British commodities have been sent to the United States from Liverpool alone, within a short interval, to the amount of sixteen millions sterling, (\$80,000,000.) It is computed that, including Glasgow, and the other British ports trading to America, the total export in the same interval exceeds thirty millions sterling, (\$150,000,000.) On this immense sum, no returns have (from unavoidable causes) yet been received.

Miss Patterson, formerly Madame Jerome Bonaparte, is now a leading star at the ambassadorial balls of the duke of Wellington, and in all the circles of high fashion at Paris, where she is particularly admired for her beauty and accomplishments.

Extracts of letters from Paris, received in London

PARIS, Jan. 14.

There have existed for some days past, in the court, and among the ministers, a degree of inquietude and alarm, which it is easy to perceive, but of which it is difficult to divine the real cause. It is certain that the Russian and Prussian troops are making movements, which indicate on their part a disposition to return to Paris or its environs. With respect to English troops, it is certain that they are about to return to the capitol, to the number of 15,000 men; during the last 3 or 4 days they have resumed their posts at the barrier on the north, and it was remarked that the cannon, which were still at Montmartre, had been turned upon Paris. It is said even that a depot of Congreve rockets has been established upon that height.

The following is the alleged causes of arrangements, so contrary both to the treaty, and the hopes which it excited.

It has been remarked that the soldiers of the royal guard expressed, somewhat openly, sentiments unfavorable to the king's cause; they complain that they are clothed like servants, and employed in the occupation of servants, and above all they seem to take very ill, being commanded by young officers who have never seen a campaign, nor have any other claim to promotion but their birth, to which they attach no importance; in short, disgusted with the vexations which they undergo, the soldiers desert in crowds. During one night 60 were absent at the muster.

The king is alarmed: he has appealed to his friend the duke of Wellington, who has consented that the English troops should return to Paris.

The Russian ambassador does not wish that the English alone should occupy Paris; the Prussians interfere, and if they do not come to some understanding we shall be overwhelmed with these allies who have already ruined us.

Some politicians attach to all these circumstances very extensive plans; they behold in the movements of the English troops dispositions favorable to the government; they imagine that Russia thinks seriously of the prince of Orange; in short, they think it is decided upon to overthrow the Bourbons. Time alone can explain all.

Jan. 15.—I mentioned to you, in my letter of yesterday, the return of the English troops to Paris. The matter has been thus arranged: The king, who has been for some days uneasy, not only at the manner in which the promulgation of the law of amnesty was received, but at the sort of discontent which prevails throughout the whole kingdom, demanded of the duke of Wellington to let six thousand of his troops return to Paris. The duke replied, that he could not let so small a number return, until the national guard should be disarmed, without which it would be risking their lives in the midst of so numerous a population. The king, not relishing this advice, the duke proposed to send 25,000 men. The king required 24 hours to return a definitive answer. On the following day he consented, and in consequence the movements immediately commenced. Six thousand men entered yesterday morning into this capitol.

Notwithstanding these troops have returned at the request of the king, some persons imagine that their presence will not be advantageous to his cause. They say, that the English government has, for a long time, had it in contemplation to put another person on the throne, that it has even negotiated with Russia upon this subject, who wished that it should be the prince of Orange; that Prussia did not concur in this plan, but it was obliged to enter into the views of Russia, because of the internal commotions with which she is menaced.

Jan. 17.—M. Hyde de Neuville is sent ambassador to the U. States, where he has long resided before.

These holiday legislators of yesterday who are exciting every passion, and awakening every alarm, even now rejoice in their fancied security; but if they do not cease in time, if they continue to goad and irritate the people, from whose customs and manners they have been so long estranged, they will eventually perish in a fire of their own kindling.

Jan. 18.—There has been some degree of inquietude and agitation in Paris for some days past. The guard at the Tuilleries was doubled on Tuesday

evening, and last night it was tripled. Numbers of people were arrested last week, and since three or four days, the arrests have greatly multiplied. There is a report in circulation, but to which I do not attach any credit, that a project has been formed to surround the Tuilleries, and carry off the whole royal family.

Jan. 22.—There still prevails, the greatest disquietude at court, and everywhere else. All the soldiers of the royal guard are kept close in their barracks, and are not permitted to hold communication with any person. It is said that three persons wearing the uniform of the royal guard, were within these few days thrown into the river.

Two days since a proclamation was talked of in the name of Napoleon II. signed Eugene Napoleon, regent, but I have not seen it.

FROM PARIS, Dec. 24.

Two days ago there was brought before a commissary of police a man of the lower orders, accused of having uttered seditious language. A woman, who posed against him, related that he said, "I love not the hog nor the sheep, I love only the lamb." Very well, said the commissary, I see nothing reprehensible in this, every one has his taste. What replied the woman, are you then ignorant that among the lower orders the hog (Cochon) means the king, the sheep (Mouton) the duke de Berri, and the lamb the king of Rome? After this explanation, it is said, the man was committed. It is alledged that the ultra royalist party wish to give the place of minister of police to M. Hyde de Neuville, and that of Garde du Sceaux to the baron Seguier.

BONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena, November 5, 1815.

We, who are sent into banishment with Bonaparte, to the most wretched and desolate spot on the habitable world, have good reason to curse his name; here we are literally starving or living upon the hard Irish beef, which we get for a ration, in the proportion of 1 lb. per day, and which is so hard as to be susceptible of as high a polish as mahogany. The privations we all endure are very great; and were it not that we sometimes catch fish, (for buying them is out of the question) I do not know what would become of us; five or six regularly fish every day for dinner and breakfast, and have continued to get a mackerel or two for each of those meals; but you must not suppose them like the mackerel you get in England, the largest not being half the size. It was ludicrous to see the ladies of the 53d (who arrived in the Ceylon, with the 2d division of the regiment, ten days after us) asking for the mackerel, and their astonishment was not small when they found there was no such thing in the place. They are worse off than ourselves; all the officers have only three marques among them, and those four miles from the town.

Poor Napoleon is at a house in the country, or rather hut, for he has but one room, which serves him for bed-room, parlour, kitchen, and hall; a house at Longwood, about four miles from the town, is preparing for him; but will not be ready in two months, and then he will not be much better accommodated, for the whole of his suite (eight persons independent of servants,) as it will not furnish a room for each. There is, we all think, a great degree of illiberality in this treatment of him, & his followers, which I should think our government could never have intended; even cavils about eatables and drinkables are made, and a system of annoyances is pursued, by abridging their accommodations and comforts. Bertrand requires a room for himself, one for his wife, and another for his children; these, I understand, are to be refused, though certainly it is as little as any man could expect, were he considered as a close prisoner, and of his rank in life. The generals and their wives are at present in a house in town, until the one that Napoleon goes to at Longwood is ready, when they all go there. Captain Mackay (53d) lives with Napoleon, and he never moves without two sergeants with him, so that there is no fear of his escaping.

Every boat in the island, fisherman's or not, is moored at sun set by a naval officer, and reported to the commander to be done so. All guards under arms at sun-set and day-break; drawbridges up at sun-set and as many precautions taken as if an enemy were actually in sight of the island; no merchant ship of any description is allowed to anchor, and the place exactly the same as if blockaded most closely. It is morally impossible that he should escape from the island without having a ship at a little distance to receive him; and any sail can be seen 60 miles off in moderate clear weather. Two ships have been sent to the Cape of Good Hope for stock, which are anxiously looked for.

This island supplies itself with nothing but vegetables, and depends entirely on imports for subsistence. Cutting off all trade prevents any supply to the inhabitants, but what they are allowed to purchase from the public stores (the same quantity as the ration to the troops,) the fishing boats not being allowed to fish at night, which was the best time altogether renders the situation of the Circleans worse than ours, and they murmur not a little. I suppose the population of the island may amount to 3,500, including 500 company's troops.

The state of society here is much behind what one would have expected in an English colony. Indeed, there is scarcely any society to be met with, except the daughters of the company's officers, and they can say yes, or no. They are what we call Yamsstocks (natives of the island.) They had a theatre, which however, was shut before we came. We first made it a barrack, and now an hospital. A library, they say, they will have in 6 months. They are all invited to dine at the governor's on the 2d instant. I do not think many will go. They say he is worth 75,000£ with only a son and a daughter; but I think no man with any fortune would ever live here, even as governor. His name is Wilkes, and he is a colonel in the company's service.—London Paper.

Kingston, (Jas.) Feb. 1.

The Spanish schooner Havanna, from Batabano, arrived at Port Royal yesterday. On the 28th ult. off Pedro Point, she was captured by the Carthaginian privateer La Popa, and plundered of 44,000 £. every other portable article they could lay their hands on, and then permitted to proceed for her port of destination.

The schr. Pelican, and another, name

unknown, have also been plundered by the same privateer.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Curacao, to his friend in this city, dated Feb. 3d, and received per schooner Adventure, arrived here last week.

You no doubt heard that the Spaniards were fitting out an expedition to go and attack the Island of Margarita, in possession of the Independents. A Spaniard (Manuel Lindaes) has arrived here, a commissioner from the Spanish government of Caracas, and brought the news, that the expedition, consisting of 500 men of the regiment of the Union, went against Margarita, but was entirely defeated, the 500 soldiers and 17 officers, (among them the celebrated Albuquerque) being all killed. The whole island is now entirely in possession of the Independents, who have offered large sums to those who will furnish them supplies of arms, ammunition, and provisions. The Spanish commissioner, Linares, has issued forth a paper, declaring all those that may be concerned in carrying any succour to the Island of Margarita, will be declared traitors to the Spanish Government, and, if taken, be dealt with accordingly. Two schrs. belonging to Margarita, lately attacked the well known Spanish privateer General Moxo, and gave her a tolerable drubbing, but she succeeded in making her escape.

General Sarana, the commander of the Independents of Venezuela, has taken the city of Barinas, and has a large force of cavalry with him.

You may rely on the correctness of the above information, it being but too true, and, if you think proper, publish it with safety.

EVACUATION OF CARTHAGENA.

From the Courier of Louisiana;

By advices received from Jamaica; all doubts are dissipated relative to the fate of Carthagena.—After gallantly repulsing their enemies in several sanguinary combats, and after enduring for many months the most dreadful privations, the patriots were compelled to adopt one of two alternatives, either to capitulate to a cruel enemy, or to abandon the place.

The civil as well as the military authorities rejected with indignation every proposal to capitulate. The conduct of the Spanish general Montevideo to the unfortunate inhabitants of Venezuela in the base violation of her treaty made with Miranda, followed by the indiscriminate imprisonment and massacre of many distinguished creoles of that province, the perfidy and butchery exemplified by Montez towards the population of Quito, the sacrifice of above ten thousand natives in Lima and at Cusco that followed in a few days after a proclamation of general amnesty, and in the vindictive spirit and total disregard of good faith manifested by the Spanish chiefs in every part of the new world since the struggles for independence commenced, held forth to the people of Carthagena an awful and instructive lesson of the folly and danger of listening to any proposals of capitulation.

On the other hand, an attempt to force a passage through a blockading fleet vastly superior in number and quality of vessels, and to leave their wives and children a prey to the caprice and revenge of a merciless foe, where circumstances naturally calculated to produce alarm and hesitation among those to whom was entrusted the defence of the place. In this critical situation their hopes were kept alive by the occasional arrival of a vessel from Jamaica and the U. States with provisions, but at length the dilemma became so serious, that there were not sufficient provisions in the city for five days consumption; and every morning presented the melancholy spectacle of hundreds of citizens in the streets, and soldiers on the ramparts, having perished with hunger.

Cut off from all supplies from the interior by the occupation on the part of the enemy of the principal posts on the river Magdalena, and hemmed in by an exterior siege, it was matter of astonishment that they had not been sooner reduced. But at length the period arrived when it became absolutely necessary to adopt the firm and gallant resolution of collecting all the military force that could be convened away in vessels than in port, and to fight their passage through the enemy.

The number of vessels that could be promptly got in readiness for this object, amounted only to fifteen, and many of them small. On board of these were embarked about four thousand persons, among which were about one thousand women and children—the other three thousand consisted of the troops, and the civil and military authorities. All the treasure of the churches and of individuals that could be collected, about twenty-two thousand muskets, a large quantity of powder and other munitions of war, were likewise embarked.

On the 6th of Dec. this little squadron got under way, and proceeded out to sea in full view of the enemy. A sanguinary battle appeared inevitable: but the blockading fleet, either by bad management or by cowardice, neither captured or destroyed a single vessel of the patriots, but on contrary such of the Spanish vessels as came to partial action were severely handled and obliged to withdraw from the combat.

The little fleet then pursued its route towards the island of Hayti, where in general they have arrived; but, owing to the scarcity of food on board, more than six hundred persons perished by famine on the voyage. The last accounts from Hayti state that they had been hospitably received by the inhabitants and Gen. Petion, that they were procuring supplies, and organizing an expedition on which various conjectures were entertained as to its destination. Some were of opinion that it would proceed to Venezuela, others thought they would proceed to the coast of Cuba, others presumed they would proceed towards Panama; but be these conjectures well or ill founded, it is certain that go where they may, they will be the most formidable band that ever the Spaniards had to deal with. Animated by revenge, and rendered desperate by circumstances, it is not unlikely we shall shortly hear of their having executed some daring enterprise, more especially as they are in possession of fast sailing vessels, and accompanied by several foreign officers who are desirous to avenge the fate of the gallant Roaer who was executed at Santa Martha.—It is likewise not improbable they will receive a reinforcement of many hundred men at Hayti; for although Petion is very prudent man, it will not be easy for him to restrain the population of Hayti from assisting in an enterprise congenial to their habits and wishes.

Under these circumstances it is not improbable but that the evacuation of Carthagena may be long turn out a serious evil to Spain, and indeed the possession of the post, unless they effect the re-subjugation of the interior of New-Grenada, will be a curse in place of advantage to the cause of Ferdinand VII.

It is necessary that the Spanish troops should ascend the river Magdalena above 900 miles, penetrate to the city of Santa Fe, and overtake a population of three millions of people, before any advantage can be derived from the possession of Carthagena; in the mean time diseases and death will continue their ravages among the Spanish troops so it is more than probable that of the 15,000 European Spaniards that composed his grand expedition when it left the peninsula, not more than two or three thousand still remained in existence at the close of the present year.

The defence that Carthagena has made, when it is in future publish in detail, will produce equal surprise and consternation among the enemies of South American independence, as it will excite gratification among the friends of the latter in every part of the civilized world.

A population of about 12,000 persons of both sexes, and including those of all ages, could not be capable of affording more than 25,000 to 30,000 effective men for its defence, and yet with this force they bid defiance for upwards of six months to a force triple in number of regular troops, supported by a powerful fleet. In every combat that took place during the siege, the Spaniards were repulsed with disgrace and loss; and it is beyond a doubt that if food could have been furnished the city, the flag of independence would still have waved on its ramparts.

It is known to a certainty that between 3 and 4000 persons perished during the siege by famine and other privations, that 4000 succeeded in getting off from the place in the manner before related, and that only about 4000 people of color and a few royalists remained when the Spanish General Morillo took possession of the place. It appears likewise that the first measures adopted by the said Morillo, were the seizure of all the English and foreign merchants whom he found in the place; these he caused to be stripped and delivered over to a military commission.

Their fate was not known when the last accounts were received, from Carthagena at Jamaica, but the tragic results may be anticipated from the answer that Morillo is said to have sent to an application of the British admiral for the release of the British subjects, viz. "that he found them trading with, and giving succour to the enemies of his royal master Ferdinand VII. and that they must be punished as delinquents according to the Spanish laws, and that of course they would not be given up."—It is said, that when this answer was received at Jamaica, it caused considerable ferment, and it was not known what further steps the admiral would take on this occasion. Among the British subjects thus outraged is Mr. Wallwood Hyslop, a merchant of Kingston, Jamaica, but who had been residing for three years past at Carthagena. Among the Americans is Mr. John Eckert, a native of Pennsylvania, who has likewise resided in Carthagena for many years.

Whatever may be the ultimate steps taken by the British government and that of the U. States on this subject, will not, I fear, be of much avail to the victims; for knowing, as the writer does from fatal experience, the consequence of Spanish dungeon and barbarity, he conceives it more than probable that many, if not the whole of the parties will either meet death by a tyrannical decree, or by the sufferings incident to Spanish captivity.

The government of Great Britain has however on all occasions felt a national sensibility over on any outrage committed on its subjects by a foreign power, and as British subjects have been openly pursuing a commerce to Carthagena, Buenos Ayres, and other ports in the possession of the revolutionists for many years past, it is not likely they will view with apathy the sacrifice of the lives of their subjects in the case in question; and it is presumable that the government of the U. S. will not, or ought not to feel less regard for the citizens of the U. S. when placed in the dilemma aluded to.

The writer a native citizen of the United States, has no hesitation in thus freely delivering his sentiments on the subject in question: nor does he feel any in expressing his sincere regret, that either his government or fellow citizens should have displayed a lukewarm spirit towards the struggles for emancipation from tyranny, on the part of the inhabitants of South America and Mexico; nor shall he hesitate contributing his humble mite through the medium of the press, and by every other legal means towards the attainment of that great desideratum to the civilized world, viz. the emancipation of South America and Mexico from the shackles of Spain.

New-York, March 8.

We understand, that about 150,000 dollars in specie, arrived at this port yesterday from Nassau, N. P. and Liverpool.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, received by the Eugenia, arrived at Baltimore, in 43 days from Havre-de Grace.

The Americans settled at Bordeaux, and those not even domesticated, have been taxed towards the war contributions of 100,000,000, in the most unjust and ungenerous manner, from 1000 to 12,000 francs. At this rate, the same persons will have to pay for all the war contributions from 10,000 to 100,000 francs.

Through this fear, many of them are preparing to quit France—which is just what the French merchants want, for then the field will be left open for them, and they will have no rivals in our commission business, and thus be able to establish such charges and commissions as they judge proper. Our worthy charge d'affaires at Paris, Mr. Jackson, and our consul, Mr. Lee at Bourdeau, have made themselves unpopular, by sustaining with character and energy, the rights of their fellow citizens.

PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA DIS-

SOLVED.

A gentleman direct from Canada informs us, that a day or two before he left Quebec, Sir George Drummond, governor of Lower Canada, issued a proclamation, declaring the Provincial Parliament dissolved. The cause which led to this extraordinary measure is given as follows:—The documents from England conveying the Prince Regent's approbation of the late conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court in that province, when read in Parliament, excited a high state of angry and indignant feeling. In the moment of exasperation, language was uttered and measures proposed in the House, which the Governor deemed in-

decorous and improper; and to put a stop to the procedure, he declared the Legislative Body no longer in existence.

ib.

FROM THE AURORA.

It seldom happens that the British government permits a person as high in rank as a lieut. general and governor of Canada, to embark on board a private American merchant vessel, to go from England to his destination.

This lieutenant-general will have with him *arts-de-camp*, engineers, &c. It can be explained only in this way: we are now at peace with England, and most of the fortifications, for the protection of New-York, were formed during the late war.

Proprietary no military character has arrived from England, of late, in whose report of what relates to the strength and defence of New-York, so much confidence would be reposed. Then,

# Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY APRIL 1.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations tumbling at his back."

COMMUNICATION.

## TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

The Rev. Dr. Blythe has resigned his station in this institution. At a meeting of the trustees on the 23d ult. the celebrated judge Cooper, late of Carlisle College, and the Rev. Mr. Rice, a missionary from Boston, were nominated as his successor—the latter was elected, though none of the board could vouch for his qualifications for the office, except that he was an able pulpit orator. To those of judge Cooper, all the literary and scientific men of the union, bear testimony. We hope that this institution may prosper; but are free to confess, that we see no good foundation on which to build our hopes. Until its managers, think and feel with the great majority of the people of the west, and consult popular opinions a little, it can never see golden days.

On what principle is it, that the trustees expect parents to repose confidence in them, when all their measures run counter to the wishes, feelings and opinions of their parents?

A distinguished testimony of respect to distinguished merit.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New-York, recommended Thomas Cooper, esq. late professor of Chemistry in Dickenson College, to the Regents of our University, for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. And the Regents, ever willing to patronise eminent talents and learning, unanimously conferred the degree on Dr. Cooper, in consequence of his profound knowledge of Chemistry, and other physical sciences, as well as his valuable writings on scientific subjects.

*Columbian.*

WASHINGTON, March 19.

## REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Chamber of the House of Representatives of the United States of America.

MARCH 18, 1816.

At a meeting of the Republican Members of Congress assembled this evening pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of recommending to the people of the United States, suitable persons to be supported at the approaching election, for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, one hundred and eighteen members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and one Delegate attended.

Gen. SAMUEL SMITH, of Maryland, was called to the Chair, and Col. RO. M. JOHNSON, of Ky. appointed Secretary.

And being so organized, Mr. CLAY submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That it is in expedient to make in Caucus, any recommendation to the good people of the United States, of persons, in the judgment of this meeting, fit and suitable to fill the offices of President and Vice-President of the U. States.

And the question being taken thereon, it was determined in the negative.

Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, then submitted the following resolution, to wit:

*Resolved*, That the practice of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, by a Convention of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, is inexpedient, and ought not to be continued.

And the question being taken thereon—it was also determined in the negative.

The meeting then proceeded to the recommendation:

Upon which it appeared that the Hon. Jas. MONROE had 65 votes, and the Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD 54 votes for the office of President.

That his Excellency DANIEL D. TOMPKINS of N. York had 85 votes, and his Excellency SIR MONS. SNYDER 30 votes, for the office of Vice-President.

And thereupon, Mr. CLAY submitted the following resolution, which were concurred in without opposition:

*Resolved*, That this meeting do recommend to the people of the United States, JAMES MONROE of Virginia, as a suitable person for the office of President of the U. S. and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS of New-York, as a suitable person for the office of Vice-President of the U. States, for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March next.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman and Secretary be appointed to ascertain from the persons above mentioned, whether they are disposed to serve in the offices respectively designated.

Ordered, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the National Intelligencer.

S. SMITH, Chairman.

R. M. JOHNSON, Secretary.

We are authorised to state that the Republican Meeting of Saturday evening, was composed of the following members, viz.:

SENATORS.

Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Campbell, Chace, Condit, Howell, Lacock, Mason, M. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Samord, Talbot, Taylor, Turner, Williams and Wilson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bateman, Bennett, Betts, Birdsall, Blount, Brooks, Burnside, Burwell, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cannon, Chappell, Clark, N. C. Clark, Ky. Clay, Clendennin, Clopton, Comstock, Condit, Coomer, Crawford, Creighton, Crocheron, Cuthbert, Darlington, Desha, Edwards, Forsyth, Gholson, Glasgow, Goodwyn, Griffin, Hahn, Hammond, Hardin, Hawes, Henderson, Hungerford, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Irvin, Pa. Jackson, Johnson, Va. Johnson, Ky. Kert, Va. King, N. C. Love, Lumpkin, Lyle, Macay, Mayrant, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Lean, Ky. M'Lean, O. Middleton, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Va. Newton, Ormsby, Parris, Pickens, Pinkney, Piper, Powell, Reynolds, Root, Ross, Savage, Sharp, Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Taul, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Thomas,

Throop, Townsend, Wallace, Ward, N. Y. Ward, N. J. Wendover, Whiteside, Wilkin, Williams, Willoughby, T. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yancey, and Yates.

Messrs. Jennings, the delegate from Indiana, and Stephenson, from Illinois, attended; but the latter withdrew without voting.

Voted by proxy, constituted in writing, being sick in the city.

## TRANSLYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

The Rev. Dr. Blythe has resigned his station in this institution. At a meeting of the trustees on the 23d ult. the celebrated judge Cooper, late of Carlisle College, and the Rev. Mr. Rice, a missionary from Boston, were nominated as his successor—the latter was elected, though none of the board could vouch for his qualifications for the office, except that he was an able pulpit orator. To those of judge Cooper, all the literary and scientific men of the union, bear testimony. We hope that this institution may prosper; but are free to confess, that we see no good foundation on which to build our hopes. Until its managers, think and feel with the great majority of the people of the west, and consult popular opinions a little, it can never see golden days.

On what principle is it, that the trustees expect parents to repose confidence in them, when all their measures run counter to the wishes, feelings and opinions of their parents?

A distinguished testimony of respect to distinguished merit.

The were absent from the Meeting about twenty-four Republican members of both houses; of which nine are absent from the city, and the remaining fifteen scrupulous in regard to the propriety of such meetings, or for other reasons indisposed to attend.

Of the whole number absent, it is estimated

we understand, that more than three-fourths are friendly to the election of James Monroe.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Hon. Mr. BAGOT was yesterday presented by the Secretary of State to the PRESIDENT, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the government of Great Britain to that of the United States.

CONSTANT FREEMAN, late a Colonel in the army of the United States, is appointed, by the President and Senate, to be Accountant to the Navy Department, vice Thomas Turner, deceased.

WILLIAM WIRT is appointed, by the same authority, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Virginia, vice George Hay, resigned.

MILES KING is appointed by the same authority, to be Navy Agent at the port of Norfolk.

March 21.

The BANK BILL reposes in the Senate, not having yet been reported by the committee to whom it was referred. It will probably not be taken up for discussion during this week. Various calculations are made by its friends and enemies, as to its probable fate, and with equal confidence perhaps on both sides. The question appears to be poised in nearly equal scales.

## SKETCH OF Mr. CLAY'S SPEECH.

The following sketch of Mr. Clay's Speech in Congress, on Monday the 29th January, on the subject of the ways & means, has been handed to us by a friend; and not having seen it reported in any of the papers, we are induced to give it to our readers. Mr. Clay being one of the negotiators of the British treaty of peace, had the best means of justifying his signature to an instrument, which secured our best interests, preserved the integrity of the union, and gave us peace:

*Western Herald.*

Mr. CLAY observed, that in respect to the reduction of the army, he was decidedly against reducing it to less than ten thousand men. In 1802, in Mr. Jefferson's administration, the army was reduced to 4000 men, afterwards under the same administration 6000, more were voted to the peace establishment to cover the several posts on the frontiers. He noticed the particular situation of Europe—that the legitimate sovereigns or despots of Europe had combined to destroy self-government; and that the battle of Waterloo had decided the fate of the liberty of Europe. Respecting measures of defence and a peace establishment, if he had the care of our national affairs, he would have had fifteen thousand men to guard our frontiers—he would have steam batteries at New Orleans, at New York, at Baltimore, and at Boston, to protect our coast and be ready to meet the enemy at all points. An allusion had been made to the late demands of the Spanish minister—he considered them frivolous; the territory in dispute had been fairly purchased and ceded to us, and finally acceded to by the Spanish authorities; and as to the government interfering with individuals embarking in the cause of the Spanish patriots in South America, he would be frank and explicit on that subject. If he had the direction of the affairs of this nation, he would enforce the cause of the republicans on the Spanish Main. It was our interest to do so; it was our duty; and it would be sound national policy, for self-preservation, to form a bond of union with them to resist the legitimate claims of the despots of Europe on our rights and our national sovereignty.—The allied sovereigns might as well, and probably will, extend their legitimate claims here. On the subject of the treaty, Mr. Clay observed that the commissioners had not surrendered an inch of territory. Respecting the islands in Passamaquoddy, one of them was in possession of the British forces, which we claimed; and the other in our possession, which they claimed; and both subject to adjustment by the provisions of the treaty, and to be given up to either party, as the justice of the case required. But it will be observed that the treaty on that subject was prospective; the islands were to remain in the possession of the captors at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America—and the reason the commissioners contended for a prospective operation on that part of the treaty was, that they did expect that the great and powerful state of Massachusetts, so highly extolled during the revolutionary contest, would have been roused to a sense of duty, and would have driven the enemy from them or that the national government would. But in both these expectations they were disappointed.

Respecting the fisheries—it is true no provision was made for future privileges for our fishing craft to dry their fish on the British shores—but it will also be remembered that in the present treaty the British have been refused the privileges in the Mississippi which were granted to them by treaty in 1783. There could be no comparison in these important privileges; for his part he never would put

his hand to a treaty giving the British any privileges in the Mississippi, a majestic river that is destined to become the greatest source of wealth to the union; and, with the improvement of steam boat navigation, is destined to make New Orleans the great emporium of western commerce. He would ever contend that the British should have no more right to navigate the Mississippi than the Potowmac or any other of our navigable rivers; and he never would put such a privilege in competition with the right to dry fish on the British shores of Newfoundland. Gentlemen had triumphantly asked, what have we gained by the war? He would answer them—we had gained *national glory*—our navy was victorious against the boasted ships and fleets of England—our armies were victorious against their veteran troops—our independence was placed by the war on a more solid foundation—our character as a people stood higher with foreign nations. This was what he called *national glory*, and he was proud to boast of it; it might be enthusiasm; it was grateful to his feelings, and he was proud to own it. Gentlemen say we have abandoned sailor's rights, because there was no stipulation for their protection in the treaty. The cause of war had subsided by the war in Europe having been at an end, but the rights of our seamen were not abandoned by the silence of the treaty; and he was willing to declare that he was again ready to make war on England to avenge the first infringement of the rights of American seamen.

Fortunate Incident.—The last eighth of the 25,000 dollar prize, sold by messrs. S. & M. Allen, in the Medical Science Lottery, is discovered to belong to a Mr. Daniel Palmer, a soldier on Governor's Island, who lost a leg in the late war, while fighting the battles of his country.

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following will be the Rates of Postage on and after the first day of April next, agreed to by act of Congress passed February 1st, 1816.—

For Single Letters, composed of one piece of paper.

	Miles.	Cts.
Any distance not exceeding	40	8
Over 40 and not exceeding	90	10
Over 90 do	150	12
Over 150 do	300	17
Over 300 do	500	20
Over 500 do		25

Double Letters—or those composed of two pieces of paper—are charged with double those rates.

Triple Letters—with triple those rates.

Quadruple Letters—with quadruple those rates.

Every Packet composed of over or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce or more, is to be charged with single postage for each quarter of an ounce; except letters conveyed by water mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the packets actually contain more than four distinct letters.

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

Of Newspapers.

	Cent.
Each paper carried not over 100 miles,	1
Over 100 miles,	1 1/2
But if carried to any post office in the state in which it is printed, whatever be the distance, the rate is	1
Magazines and Pamphlets	
Are rated by the sheet.	
Carried over 50 miles, per sheet,	1
Over 50 and not over 100 do	1 1/2
Any greater distance,	2

All printers of newspapers who have heretofore published advertisements inviting propostals, are requested to publish the above rates of postage three times, and to present their accounts for payment to such post masters as have paid them for advertisements issued from the General Post Office.

R. J. Meigs, jun.

Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Feb. 13, 1816.

(March 21)

14-1f

13-8 THOMAS ALLEN, c. e.

## MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.

The subscribers have just received an additional supply of Masonic Hall Lottery Tickets, now drawn in the city of Baltimore, the drawing of which has been suspended about one month, but will resume this day, the 23d of March, and continue to draw 600 tickets each day, three days in a week, until its completion.

The first drawn number to day, the 15th day's drawing, will be entitled to a stationary prize of One Thousand Dollars.

On the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, the first drawn number on each day to be entitled to Five Hundred Dollars, each.

On 20th 1000 On 28th 16,000

21st 5000 29th 1,000

22nd 1000 30th 10,000

23d 5000 31st 1,000

24th 1000 32nd 10,000

25th 5000 33rd 10,000

26th & 27th 500 34th 1,000

(each 36th 10,000

AND THE FORTIETH DAY,

40,000 DOLLARS.

Present price of tickets \$15—but will rise as the lottery progresses.

WM. ROBINSON,

Next door to John D. Clifford's Store.

March 25.

TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

FOR READY CASH,

Before the n<sup>o</sup> e. door of the court-house



From Cobbett's Weekly Register.

#### NAPOLEON'S SOLILOQUY

IN THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

The loud sea waves round this sequestered isle,  
In swelling pride their foaming volumes roll;  
Far from the pomp of war—from Gallia's smile—  
Here; lonely musing fills my pensive soul.  
Here are no lengthening files—no warrior's plume—  
No burnished arms, bright beaming from afar;  
No horses neighing to the sounding drum—  
No deepening ranks to roll the tide of war!

Why did ambition fire my eager mind?  
Ah, France! thy glory was my constant aim;

To make thy sons the flower of human kind,  
And sound in thunder thy exalted name!

School'd by adversity, severely taught  
By sad reverse to feel the smart of woe,  
The conqueror's crown shrinks to a thing of nought,

And martial grandeur to an empty show!

Insidious foes! ungenerous conquerors! say,  
Why blame my conduct, you my plans pursue?

Your proclamations liberal views display,  
Yet none but simpletons believed them true!

O ye my foes! ye censurers of my fame!  
I own ambition led my heart astray;

Yet why so lavish of reproach and blame?

Do blameless passions o'er your bosoms sway!

The Russians glory in their wide domain,  
Britannia boasts the empire of the sea,

The haughty Austrian swells ambition's train,  
Even Prussian Blucher vainly mimics me!

Shall France alone, with nature's bounties blast,

Her sons so polished, bred in honors school,  
Renounce her spirit, bend her towering crest,

And meanly crouch, while others proudly rule!

Ah, no!—though to this dreary rock confined,

My longing eyes proud Paris see no more;

Yet shall my genius fire the patriots mind,

And rouse the hearts—to war ne'er roused before!

#### FRENCH ALMANACK.

The common almanack in France is an amusing production; it commences with the following list of "horoscopes" for each month:

January.—He who is born in this month will be laborious, and a lover of good wine, but very subject to infidelity; he may too often forget to pay his debts, but he will be complaisant, and without a fine singer. The lady born in this month will be a pretty prudent housewife, rather melancholy, but yet good tempered.

February.—The man born in this month will love money much, but, the ladies more; he will be stingy at home, but prodigal abroad. The lady will be a humane and affectionate wife, and a tender mother.

March.—The man born in this month will be rather handsome: he will be honest and prudent, but he will die poor. The lady will be a jealous passionate chatter-box, something given to fighting, and, in old age, too fond of the bottle.

April.—The man who has the misfortune to be born in this month will be subject to maladies. He will travel to his advantage, and love the ladies to his disadvantage, for he will marry a rich and handsome heiress, who will make him—what no doubt, you all understand.

The lady of this month will be tall and stout, with a little mouth, little feet, little wit, but great talk, and with all, a great liar.

May.—The man born in this month will be handsome and amiable. He will make his wife happy. The lady will be equally blessed in every respect.

June.—The man born now will be of small stature, passionately fond of women and children, but will not be loved in return. The lady will be a giddy personage, fond of coffee; she will marry at the age of 21, and will be a fool at 45.

July.—The man will be fair; he will suffer death for the wicked woman he loves. The female of this month will be passably handsome, with a sharp nose, but fine bust. She will be of rather sulky temper.

August.—The man will be ambitious and courageous, but too apt to cheat. He will have several maladies, and two wives. The Lady will be amiable and twice married, but her second husband will cause her to regret her first.

September.—He who is born in this month will be strong, wise and prudent, but too easy with his wife, who will give him great uneasiness. The lady round faced and fair haired, witty, discreet, amiable, and loved by her friends.

October.—The man of this month will have a handsome face and florid complexion; he will be wicked in his youth, and always inconstant. He will promise one thing and do another, and remain poor. The lady will be pretty: a little given to contradiction, a little coquettish, & sometimes a little too fond of talking. Not fond of wine, she will give the preference to eau-de-vie. She will have three husbands, who will die of grief; she will best know why.

November.—The man born now will

have a fine face, and be a gay deceiver. The lady of this month will be large, liberal, and full of novelty.

December.—The man born in this month will be a good sort of a person, though passionate. He will devote himself to the army, and be betrayed by his wife. The lady will be amiable and handsome, with a good voice, and a well proportioned body; she will be twice married, remain poor, but continue honest.

After this satisfactory adjustment of fates according to months, follow many other explications of destiny directed by different rules, and founded on other principles. We have predictions according to the four seasons, introduced by the wood-cut representation of a studious old gentleman, in a cap and beard, looking through a telescope which actually touches one of the seven stars, compels the lightning to become one of the zig-zag species, and is very near eclipsing the sun.—*Lon. P. P.*

#### To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette printing-office, where I carry on my business in its several branches of SADDLING & MILITARY ACCOUNTMENT MAKING.—I tender my grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the distinguished patronage I have received from them. My friends and the public are assured of prompt accommodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of some of the best workmen and a constant supply of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour me with their applications by order or otherwise.

JOHN BRYAN.

January 22.

© Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding. The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy the evil—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys, which is complained of in thesaddles with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but tentatively I believe exists among them in favour of their superiority.—The invention is equally as applicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any person desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their ease for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most.

IT I have obtained a Patent from the United States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of patent rights to Saddlers, for other countries or states—If required, I will furnish a tree w/ springs ready fixed and strung, which may serve as a model to work by, and will give the necessary instructions.

J. BRYAN

#### John Norton,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has removed to his house immediately opposite the Insurance Bank, main street, where he will keep a constant supply of MEDICINES, wholesale and retail.

Having disposed of his Nail Factory, he requests all those in arrearages for Nails, to make payment immediately, as he intends going to the eastward.—2 f

#### Just Received,

AND READY TO BE DISPOSED OF BY

#### Wholesale,

By the subscribers, at their Store Room in Lexington, opposite Mr. John Postlethwait's Tavern, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Elegant Fancy Goods, Selected from the latest importations in Philadelphia, and which they will sell upon very favourable terms for Cash, or approved endorsed Notes.

LANE & TAYLOR.

Lexington, 9th January, 1816. 5-1f

N. B. Wm. N. Lane presents his thanks to his former friends and customers, and hopes they will give him a call

Robert A. Gatewood, Has opened a very general and well selected assort-ment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.

January 18, 1816

5-1

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

FOR SALE,

THE PLANTATION

Whereon the subscriber now resides,

CONTAINING

Two hundred & twenty Acres,

SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles and a half from Lexington, part of Maj. Merriweather's military survey. The land is not to be equalled in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and timber. There is a superb young orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, of various kind of fruit, calculated for keeping and making cider. About eighty acres of land for cultivation, ten acres of meadow, and fifty acres of soil for pastures, with the prime timber standing. The water is conveniently situated in the lots, and is equal in quantity to any in Kentucky—the fencing is a great part set on locust logs and well laid off. The Henry's Mill road runs nearly through the centre of the tract, which divides timber, water, &c. There is also a well planned Distillery on the tract, with sufficient water to work until July; also a Blacksmith's shop on the road. The buildings are only tolerable, though a handsome situation is prepared for building. For terms apply to Daniel Bradford, Lexington, or to the subscriber,

THOMAS PEEBLES.

45-4

#### Poplar Trees.

From 5 to 10,000 Lombardy and Athenian Poplars, fit for immediate transplanting, for sale at Captain John Fowler's Forrest Garden, on very moderate terms. Those who are disposed to ornament their pleasure or fancy grounds, or the town streets, may be supplied if they make an early application.

Feb 14. 8

#### Doctor Briggs,

[From the City of Williamsburg, Virginia.]

HAVING removed to Kentucky, and fixed his residence in the town of Lexington, Main-street, in the house lately in the occupancy of J. W. Wamack, (opposite Captain Fowler's) offers his services in the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, to the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity.

Feb 14. 8

#### TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco. Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.

Dec 2, 1815.

#### CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with

Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD,

now of this place for the purpose of transacting

business in the Mercantile & Commission line in

this State, which from the first of this present

Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P.

Schatzell & Company.

#### Negroes Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE TEN PRIME NEGRO MEN from 16 to 30 years old—None of bad character will answer. Enquire of

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

March 10, 1816. 10-

#### WHEAT.

THE subscribers will purchase WHEAT at the highest market price—Application to be made at the store of Lewis Sanders, and at their new Steam Mill on the lower end of Water street.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr. & CO.

6th November, 1815. 45-4

#### CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with

Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of

New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of

Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD,

now of this place for the purpose of transacting

business in the Mercantile & Commission line in

this State, which from the first of this present

Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P.

Schatzell & Company.

Lexington Sept. 9th 1815. 37-4

Hatters, look here!

The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Racoon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.

26 P. & W. BAIN.

Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.

THE subscribers have undertaken the agency of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in this place, and in a short time will have an extensive supply of every description of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very superior to any heretofore used in this state—which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts will be given to country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again.

Persons desirous of importing any articles manufactured by said company, may have their orders regularly executed, if handled to the subscribers, who are fully authorised to receive orders and transact business generally for said company, in sale of their wares in this section of the country. Samples of Nails and Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be sent with the subscribers—who solicit persons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or not, to examine the same and judge of their quality.

JAMES PRENTISS,

THOS. G. PRENTISS.

August 14. 33

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash price given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814

#### Bank Notes.

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by M'CALLA, GAINES & CO. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrears, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disgraceful both to debtor and creditor.

Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25-4

Allen & Grant,

&lt;p